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10/658,362

09/08/2003

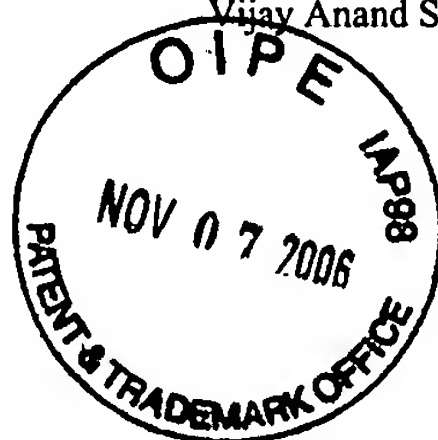
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10/23/2006

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EXAMINER

VUU, HENRY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2179

DATE MAILED: 10/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/658,362	Applicant(s) SARASWAT ET AL.	
	Examiner Henry Vuu	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 September 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 September 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/8/2003</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 2, 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The phrase "comprises or associated with" renders the claim to be indefinite in terms of whether the second visual card "comprises" or is "associated" with an event handler, wherein the terminology "comprises" includes the event handler and "associated with" does not.

Claims 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 5 refers to "said card" in which it is unclear whether "said card" refers to a first visual card or a second visual card.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

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(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ativanichayaphong et al. (Patent No. 7,032,169).

As to independent claim 1, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

A method of navigating multi-modal content (see e.g., col. 5, lines 17 – 31)) comprising: receiving, in a visual browser (visual browser – see e.g., col. 4, line 17), an indication that a user has selected a link (see e.g., col. 6, line 55 – 57) on a first visual card (see e.g., www.w3schools.com/wap/wml_format.asp and col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., www.w3schools.com defines a card within a WML deck as “A card element can contain text, markup, links, input-fields, tasks, images, etc.”, wherein the link displayed on visual browser 130 corresponds to the element within the first visual card); in response to said indication, pointing said visual browser to a second visual card (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., the link associated with the first visual card corresponds to a pointer that points to a second visual card), whereby the pointing of said visual browser to said second visual card constitutes a forward entry into said second visual card (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., visual browser 130 visits the URL associated with the link selected by the user on the first visual card); in response to said forward entry into said second visual card, initiating a voice call (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., a covisit attribute containing the desired voice page can be added to the second visual card using an HTML form or anchor tag to initiate a voice call); contacting

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an update host (see e.g., col. 5, lines 42 – 45; i.e., the update host corresponds to the internal synchronization table 110 and 115 residing in browser coordinator 105, which is used to reference URL 140 and 140A); receiving, from said update host, information indicative of content; and pointing said visual browser in accordance with the received information (see e.g., col. 56 – 67; i.e., referenced URL 140 and 140A correspond to visual markup language 145 and voice markup language 145A respectively, and are processed by browser coordinator 105 which provide each document to the appropriate browser).

As to dependent claim 4, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1, wherein said second visual card comprises, or is associated with (see e.g., col. 7, line 48 – 67; i.e., the second visual card corresponds to “mainmenu.html”, which is a pointer or link to the main menu of a visual or voice browser), an event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the event handler corresponds to the “href” tag for “mainmenu.html” and “mainmenu.vxml”) which is actuated upon forward entry into said second visual card (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the “href” tags is actuated upon the users forward interaction with the “mainmenu.html” link, which synchronizes the visual and voice browsers), and wherein said act of initiating a voice call is performed by said event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the “href” event handler includes the extension “.vxml”, which is an indication and a reference to a document that supports voice calls).

As to dependent claim 5, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

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The method of claim 1, wherein the received information (see e.g., col. 8, lines 30 – 62; i.e., the received information corresponds to the voice markup document that is provided to the voice browser) comprises an indication of a page and card to which said visual browser should be pointed (see e.g., Fig. 2 and col. 8, lines 30 – 62; i.e., the browser coordinator 105 includes synchronization table 110 and 115, which indicate and point to a URL corresponding to a page and a card for a visual or voice browser), and wherein the act of pointing said visual browser in accordance with the received information comprises: pointing the visual browser to said card within said page (browser coordinator 105 – see e.g., Fig. 2).

As to dependent claim 6, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

The method of claim 5, further comprising: loading said page (see e.g., col. 8, lines 3 – 12; i.e., the VoiceXML content is loaded) prior to pointing the visual browser to said card (see e.g., col. 9, line 30 – 62; i.e., after the VoiceXML is loaded and browser coordinator 105 stores the attributes and co-attributes into synchronization table 115).

As to independent claim 7, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

A computer-readable medium (computer program product – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41) having data encoded thereon (computer program – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41) which is interpretable by a browser (see e.g., col. 8, lines 19 – 41; i.e., the conversion and reproduction corresponds to the browser's ability to reproduce and convert program codes for proper display on the visual or voice browser), the data comprising: an update card (see e.g., Fig. 2; i.e., the update

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card corresponds to steps 435 and 440) comprising: a first event handler which initiates a voice call (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the event handler “mainmenu.vxml” within synchronization table 110 initiates a voice call when file extension “.vxml” is located, which allows the user to vocally select a choice), said first event handler being actuatable upon a forward entry into said update card (see e.g., col. 8, lines 1 – 12); and a second event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 61 – 67; i.e., the event handler corresponds to the “mainmenu.html”, which when initiated, contacts browser coordinator 105) which initiates a contact to an update site which provides the browser with information concerning a location to which to point the browser (see e.g., col. 7, lines 61 – 67; i.e., browser coordinator 105 is a table that provides the visual or voice browser with information concerning a pointer location); and a content card comprising: a link which is selectable by a user who views said content card with the browser (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67).

As to independent claim 14, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

A system for facilitating multi-modal interaction with content comprising (system 100 – see e.g., Fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 53 – 67; i.e., system 100 facilitates the presentation of multi-modal electronic content): a network interface (computer communication network – see e.g., col. 5, lines 17 – 32) which communicatively connects the system to a personal communication device (see e.g., col. 5, lines 17 – 32; i.e., the personal communication device corresponds to visual browser 130 and voice browser 135); a processor (computer system – see e.g., col. 11, lines 19 – 30; i.e., a processor is incorporated into a computer system to execute

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computer instructions); first programming which executes on said processor (see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41; i.e., the program is executed by the computer system), said first programming being adapted to provide information to said personal communication device through said network interface (see e.g., col. 11, lines 19 – 30; i.e., the program loaded by the computer system provides the method of providing information to visual browser 130 and voice browser 135, in which the computers can be distributed), said information being indicative of content to which a visual browser executing on said personal communication device is to be pointed (see e.g., col. 7, lines 61 – 67; i.e., browser coordinator 105 is a table that provides the visual or voice browser with information concerning a pointer location).

As to dependent claim 15, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

The system of claim 14, further comprising: second programming, which executes on said processor (see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41; the second programming corresponds to a set of instructions), which determines a location to which a user has navigated (browser coordinator 105 – see e.g., col. 5, lines 33 – 44; i.e., browser coordinator 105 is a table that stores the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) in order to determine a location to which the user has navigated) using a visual browser (visual browser 130 – see e.g., col. 5, lines 33 – 44), and which communicates said location to said first programming (see e.g., Fig. 2 and col. 7, lines 48 - 67; i.e., the location are stored in synchronization table 110, 115, 120, and 125 of browser coordinator 105, which is passed to the first program),

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wherein the information provided by said first programming is based on the location determined by said second programming (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67).

As to dependent claim 17, Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches:

The system of claim 14, wherein the provision of said information by said first programming is actuated by said visual browser (visual browser 130 – see e.g., col. 4, lines 53 – 67) generating a Hypertext Transport Protocol (HTTP) (see e.g., Microsoft Computer Dictionary 5th Edition and col. 5, lines 1 – 17; i.e., HTTP is defined as “the protocol used to carry requests from a browser to a Web server and to transport pages from Web servers back to the requesting browser”, therefore browser 130 and 135 are configured to receive and deliver Web content) request comprising a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) (URL 140 – see e.g., col. 5, lines 17 – 32) which identifies, or is associated with, the system (system 100 – see e.g., Fig.1 and col. 4, lines 53 – 67).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ativanichayaphong et al. (Patent No. 7,032,169) in view of Werner et al. (Pub No. 2003/0171925).

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As to dependent claim 2, claim 2 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a second visual card (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., the link associated with the first visual card corresponds to a pointer that points to a second visual card) that is associated with an update host (see e.g., the update host corresponds to the internal synchronization table residing in browser coordinator 105), but does not teach termination of a voice call, and an event handler that is actuated upon backward entry during the termination of a voice call. Werner et al. teaches an event handler (see e.g., para. [0214]; i.e., the “goback VoiceXML” event element corresponds to the event handler) that is actuated upon backward entry (see e.g., para. [0214]; i.e., when the user says “go-back”, a goback VoiceXML event handler is initialized) during the termination of a voice call (see e.g., para. [0199]; i.e., after the termination of second voice call, the user initiates event handler “goback” to add an additional order to the original order). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the second visual card associated with an update host of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the event handler that is actuated upon backward entry during the termination of a voice call of Werner et al. because the request for the backward entry script allows the voice browser to automatically transition to the previous state of the script (see e.g., para. [0008]; i.e., upon invoking the “goback” event handler, the voice browser automatically transitions to the previous state, including all the previous entered information).

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As to dependent claim 8, claim 8 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 7 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a computer-readable medium (computer program product – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41), wherein the browser (visual browser 130 – see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67) is adapted to place a first voice call (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., a covisit attribute containing the desired voice page can be added to the second visual card using an HTML form or anchor tag to initiate a voice call) in response to instructions (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., the instructions corresponds to the application developer adding a covisit attribute containing the URL of the desired voice page) contained in a card (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., the card containing the instructions corresponds to the link in visual browser 130), but does not each an event handler that is initiated by a backward entry and termination of the first voice call. Werner et al. teaches an event handler (see e.g., para. [0214]; i.e., the “goback VoiceXML” event element corresponds to the event handler) that is actuated upon backward entry (see e.g., para. [0214]; i.e., when the user says “go-back”, a goback VoiceXML event handler is initialized) during the termination of a voice call (see e.g., para. [0199]; i.e., after the termination of second voice call, the user initiates event handler “goback” to add an additional order to the original order). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the second visual card associated with an update host of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the event handler that is actuated upon backward entry during the termination of a voice call of Werner et al. because the request for the backward entry script allows the

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voice browser automatically transitions to the previous state of the script (see e.g., para. [0008]; i.e., upon invoking the "goback" event handler, the voice browser automatically transitions to the previous state, including all the previous entered information).

Claims 3, 9, 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ativanichayaphong et al. (Patent No. 7,032,169) in view of Praitis et al. (Patent No. 6,594,697).

As to dependent claim 3, claim 3 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a second visual card (see e.g., col. 6, lines 55 – 67; i.e., the link associated with the first visual card corresponds to a pointer that points to a second visual card), and contacting an update host (see e.g., col. 5, lines 42 – 45; i.e., the update host corresponds to the internal synchronization table 110 and 115 residing in browser coordinator 105, which is used to reference URL 140 and 140A and updating the pointer location), but does not teach an event handler which is actuated upon expiration of a timer that comprises starting a timer set to expire at a predetermined amount of time and contacting an update host initiated by the event handler due to time expiration. Praitis et al. teaches an event handler (408 Request Time-out – see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9), which is actuated upon expiration of a timer (see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9; i.e., the user did not respond to the server within a predefined period of time, causing an event handler to occur), that comprises starting a timer (see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9; i.e., the server has a predefined timer that is

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initialized at the beginning of each session). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the second visual card of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the timer and event handler of Praitis et al. because Praitis's user friendly error message presents possible solutions that enables a user to prevent future errors (see e.g., col.2, lines 36 – 46).

As to dependent claim 9, claim 9 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 7 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a computer-readable medium (computer program product – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41), wherein the first event handler initiating a first voice call (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the event handler “mainmenu.vxml” within synchronization table 110 initiates a voice call when file extension “.vxml” is located, which allows the user to vocally select a choice), and a second event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 61 – 67; i.e., the event handler corresponds to the “mainmenu.html”, which when initiated, contacts browser coordinator 105), but does not teach the first event handler initiating a timer and the second event handler is initiated by an\ time expiration. Praitis et al. teaches a first event handler initiating a timer (see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9; i.e., the timer is initiated at the beginning of the session) and a second event handler that is actuated during an expiration of a timer (see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the second visual card of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the timer and event handler of Praitis et al.

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because Praitis's user friendly error message presents possible solutions that enables a user to prevent future errors (see e.g., col.2, lines 36 – 46).

As to dependent claim 10, claim 10 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a computer-readable medium (computer program product – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41), wherein the first event handler initiating a first voice call (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the event handler “mainmenu.vxml” within synchronization table 110 initiates a voice call when file extension “.vxml” is located, which allows the user to vocally select a choice) and a link (see e.g., col. 6, line 55 – 57) but does not teach a variable and timer to expire in the future indicated by a variable. Praitis et al. teaches a variable (408 Request Time-out – see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9; i.e., 408 Request Time-out is a variable assigned to a handler that corresponds to the client not responding) and a timer to expire in the future (see e.g., col. 8, lines 7 – 9; i.e., the 408 Request Time-out is a timer set to expire within a predetermined time due to the client not producing a timely request or response). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the second visual card of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the timer and event handler of Praitis et al. because Praitis's user friendly error message presents possible solutions that enables a user to prevent future errors (see e.g., col.2, lines 36 – 46).

As to dependent claim 11, claim 11 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a computer-readable medium (computer program product – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41),

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wherein the browser (browser – see e.g., col. 2, line 27 – 39) is adapted to create a new thread for the placement of a voice call (see e.g., col. 8, lines 3 – 53), but does not teach the browser continuing instructions contained in the data following the creation of the new thread regardless of whether the voice call has been completed. Praitis et al. teaches the browser continuing instructions contained in the data (see e.g., col. 10, lines 44 – 51; i.e., the browser continues with other tasks such as displaying the selected page). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the browser adapted to create a new thread for the placement of a voice call of Ativanichayaphong et al. the continuation of data of Praitis et al. because the browser is allowed to wait for the next request from the user if now errors occurred (see e.g., col. 10, lines 44 – 51).

Claims 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ativanichayaphong et al. (Patent No. 7,032,169) in view of Lucassen et al (Patent No. 6,996,800).

As to dependent claim 12, claim 12 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a computer-readable medium (computer program product – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41) having data encoded (computer program – see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41), an update card (see e.g., Fig. 2; i.e., the update card corresponds to steps 435 and 440), a first event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the event handler “mainmenu.vxml” within synchronization table 110 initiates a voice call when file

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extension “.vxml” is located, which allows the user to vocally select a choice), a second event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 61 – 67; i.e., the event handler corresponds to the “mainmenu.html”, which when initiated, contacts browser coordinator 105), but does not teach the browser being a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) browser, and the instructions are in the form of Wireless Markup Language (WML). Lucassen et al. teaches a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) browser (see e.g., col. 7, lines 26 – 56) and instructions in the form of Wireless Markup Language (see e.g., col. 17, lines 4 – 29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the computer-readable medium, first event handler, second event handler, and content card of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) and Wireless Markup Language (WML) of Lucassen et al. because the customization and specialization method used in Lucassen’s invention allows optimization of an application for a given channel, such as fragmenting a WML document across multiple decks of cards (see e.g., col. 17, lines 4 – 29).

As to dependent claim 16, claim 16 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 14 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a system for facilitating multi-modal interaction with content comprising (system 100 – see e.g., Fig. 1 and col. 4, lines 53 – 67; i.e., system 100 facilitates the presentation of multi-modal electronic content), a network interface (computer communication network – see e.g., col. 5, lines 17 – 32), a processor (computer system – see e.g., col. 11, lines 19 – 30; i.e., a processor is incorporated into a computer

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system to execute computer instructions) and a first program (see e.g., col. 11, lines 31 – 41; i.e., the program is executed by the computer system), but does not teach a wireless telephone. Lucassen et al. teaches wireless telephones (cellular phone –see e.g., col. 17, lines 4 – 29). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the system for facilitating multi-modal interaction of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the cellular phone of Lucassen et al. because customization and specialization is a method that can optimize an application for a class of channels (see e.g., col. 17, lines 4 – 29).

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ativanichayaphong et al. (Patent No. 7,032,169) in view of Kishida et al. (Pub No. 2004/0208167).

As to dependent claim 13, this claim is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 7 above. Ativanichayaphong et al. teaches a first event handler (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67; i.e., the event handler “mainmenu.vxml” within synchronization table 110) and an action associated with a link (col. 6, line 55), which comprises an instruction to place a voice call (see e.g., col. 7, lines 48 – 67 and col. 8, lines 1 - 2; i.e., when the user selects the hyperlink, which corresponds to an instruction to place a voice call, the mainmenu.vxml extension is located in order to initiate a voice call) to a number (see e.g., Microsoft Computer Dictionary 5th Edition and col. 7, lines 23 – 34; i.e., a URL is defined as “the protocol to be used in accessing the resource, name of the server, and the

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path to a resource", wherein the URL consist of Internet Protocol (IP) numbers or addresses that point to a specified Web content) specified at a variable (see e.g., col. 7, lines 23 – 34; i.e., the variable corresponds to the URL), but does not teach setting the variable to a telephone number. Kishida et al. teaches setting a variable to a telephone number (see e.g., para. [0089]; i.e., the Internet telephone service provider assigns a telephone number to an Internet Protocol (IP) address, and recorded in a database). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the event handler, link, voice call, and variable of Ativanichayaphong et al. with the Internet service provider providing a database for the Internet Protocol (IP) address and telephone number of Kishida et al. because the relationship between the Internet Protocol (IP) address and the telephone number allows the Internet service provider to search the database for a targeted party based on the relationship (see e.g., para. [0089]).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 7,050,905 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Nemeth et al. teaches. Wireless Markup Language (WML) cards or decks that are displayed on a wireless device with updating feature.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Pub No. 2003/0130854 can be applicable and

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pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Galanes et al. teaches a multi-modal device with voice and visual capabilities, and features including even handlers for audio and visual prompting.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 6,430,624 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Jamtgaard et al. teaches a first and second card within a deck within a wireless device using a Wireless Application Protocol (WAP).

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Vuu whose telephone number is (571) 270-1048. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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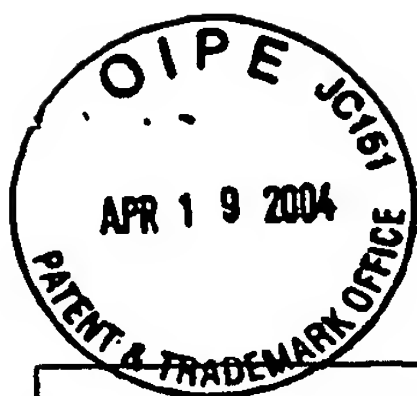
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Examiner's Initials: H.V.

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Form PTO-1449 Modified List of Patent and Publications Cited by Applicant (Use several sheets if necessary) U.S. Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office				Docket No. KIRU-0012		Application No. 10/658,362	
				Applicant Vijay et al.			
				Filing Date September 8, 2003		Group 2173	
				Confirmation No. 2109			
U. S. PATENT DOCUMENTS							
Examiner Initial		Document No.	Date	Name	Class	Subclass	
HV	1	6,124,879	09/26/00	Lee	348	14	
HV	2	2001/0032234 A1	10/18/01	Summers et al.	709	201	
FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS							
Examiner Initial		Document No.	Date	Country	Translation		
					YES	NO	
HV	3	010125406 A1	01/17/02	DE	abstract		
HV	4	408069245	03/12/96	JP	abstract		
EXAMINER Henry Vuu				DATE CONSIDERED		10/02/2006	

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/658,362	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination SARASWAT ET AL.	
	Examiner Henry Vuu	Art Unit 2179	Page 1 of 1

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*	C	US-6,594,697	07-2003	Praitis et al.	709/225
*	D	US-6,996,800	02-2006	Lucassen et al.	717/106
*	E	US-2004/0208167	10-2004	Kishida, Hiroyuki	370/352
*	F	US-7,050,905	05-2006	Nemeth, Zoltan	701/201
*	G	US-2003/0130854	07-2003	Galanes et al.	704/277
*	H	US-6,430,624	08-2002	Jamtgaard et al.	709/246
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

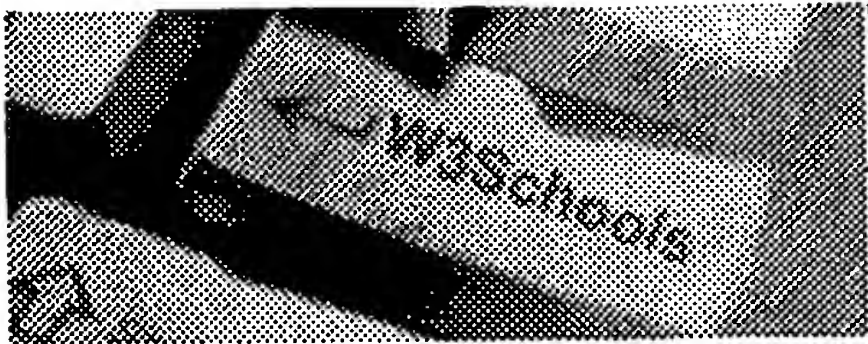
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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

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	U	http://www.w3schools.com/wap/wml_format.asp
	V	Microsoft Computer Dictionary 5 th Edition, page 259, 542
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
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WML Formatting

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Decks and Cards

WML pages are often called "decks". A deck contains a set of cards. A card element can contain text, markup, links, input-fields, tasks, images and more. Cards can be related to each other with links.

When a WML page is accessed from a mobile phone, all the cards in the page are downloaded from the WAP server. Navigation between the cards is done by the phone computer - inside the phone - without any extra access trips to the server:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE wml PUBLIC "-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml_1.1.xml">

<wml>

  <card id="no1" title="Card 1">
    <p>Hello World!</p>
  </card>

  <card id="no2" title="Card 2">
    <p>Welcome to our WAP Tutorial!</p>
  </card>

</wml>
```

The result MIGHT look like this in your mobile phone display (note that only one card is displayed at a time):

```
----- Card 1 -----

Hello World!
```

Paragraphs and Line Breaks

A WML card can be set up to display the paragraph and line break functions of WML:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

W
V
1
\$
:
U
Re
Buy
Regi
Che
Cl
E
Bu
E
W
I
Cu
BE
W
Pr
Ne
Fi
We
For

```
<!DOCTYPE wml PUBLIC "-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml_1.1.xml">

<wml>
<card title="Paragraphs">

<p>
This is a paragraph
</p>
<p>
This is another<br/>with a line break
</p>

</card>
</wml>
```

E

Fi

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Ad
wit
Ba
Tec

The result MIGHT look like this in your mobile phone display:

```
----- Paragraphs -----

This is a paragraph

This is another
with a line break
```

Text Formatting

A WML card can be set up to display the text formatting functions of WML:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE wml PUBLIC "-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml_1.1.xml">

<wml>
<card title="Formatting">

<p>
normal<br/>
<em>emphasized</em><br/>
<strong>strong</strong><br/>
<b>bold</b><br/>
<i>italic</i><br/>
<u>underline</u><br/>
<big>big</big><br/>
<small>small</small>
</p>

</card>
</wml>
```

The result MIGHT look like this in your mobile phone display (don't take it for granted that all formatting tags will render as expected):

----- Formatting -----

normal
emphasized
strong
bold
italic
underline
big
small

Tables

A WML card can be set up to display the table functions of WML:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE wml PUBLIC "-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml_1.1.xml">

<wml>
<card title="Table">

<p>
<table columns="3">
<tr>
<td>Cell 1</td>
<td>Cell 2</td>
<td>Cell 3</td>
</tr>
</table>
</p>

</card>
</wml>
```

The result MIGHT look like this in your mobile phone display:

----- Table -----

Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3
--------	--------	--------

◀ Previous

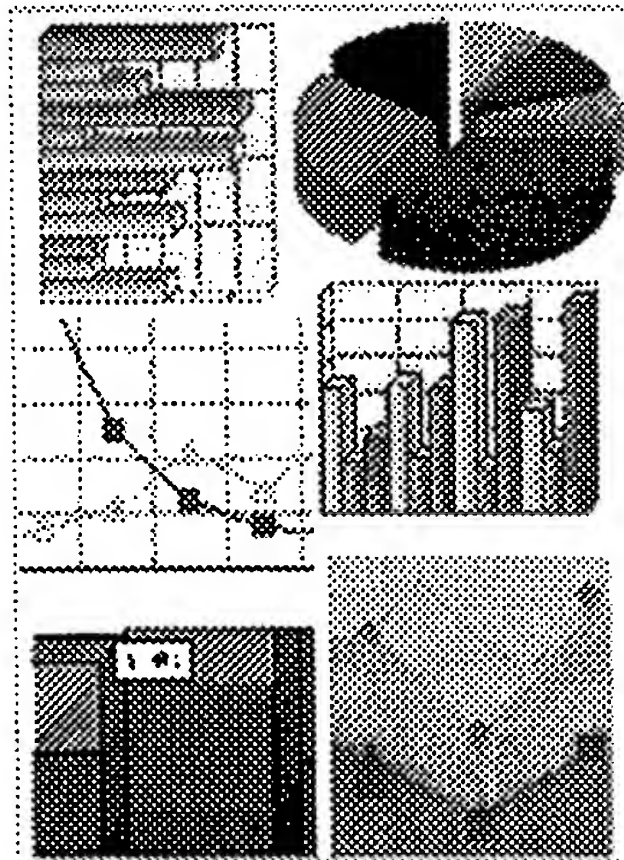
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Product Spotlight

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W3Schools was converted to XHTML in December 1999

ion-brightness. A color itself as placed on a color flow, 120° is green, 180° is magenta; saturation is due in the color; and white in the color. *Also* color model. *Compare*

Storage Management. A data and data storage in information resides in which the information is and from primary (rapidly secondary (slower but less often-used information and less frequently used as tape or an optical jukeboxes on different storage line and remains accessible data residing on secondary information back to the

tion-value. *See* HSB.

onization.

Text Coffee Pot Con- dard in jest as an April Fools' dards. HTCP/1.0 was 1, 1998 by Larry Masinter. Masinter described a proto- and diagnosing coffee pots.

s 3.x file extension that language (HTML) files, ages. Because MS-DOS file extensions longer nension is truncated to three *See also* HTML.

identifies Hypertext as, most commonly used as

ext Markup Language. The iments on the World Wide guage used to format docu- ted and rendered by an application of SGML (Stan- guage) that uses tags to l graphics, in a document to

indicate how Web browsers should display these elements to the user and should respond to user actions such as activation of a link by means of a key press or mouse click. HTML 2, defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), included features of HTML common to all Web browsers as of 1994 and was the first version of HTML widely used on the World Wide Web. HTML+ was proposed for extending HTML 2 in 1994, but it was never implemented. HTML 3, which also was never standardized or fully implemented by a major browser developer, introduced tables. HTML 3.2 incorporated features widely implemented as of early 1996, including tables, applets, and the ability to flow text around images. HTML 4, the latest specification, supports style sheets and scripting languages and includes internationalization and accessibility features. Future HTML development will be carried out by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Most Web browsers, notably Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer, recognize HTML tags beyond those included in the present standard. *See also* .htm, .html, SGML, tag (definition 3), Web browser.

HTML attribute *n.* A value within an HTML tag that assigns additional properties to the object being defined. Some HTML editing software assigns some attributes automatically when you create an object such as a paragraph or table.

HTML code fragment *n.* HTML code that you add to a Web page to create features such as a script, a counter, or a scrolling marquee. Often used in the context of webrings to add a link and standard graphics or automation to an individual page to indicate membership.

HTML document *n.* A hypertext document that has been coded with HTML. *See* Web page.

HTML editor *n.* A software program used to create and modify HTML documents (Web pages). Most HTML editors include a method for inserting HTML tags without actually having to type out each tag. A number of HTML editors will also automatically reformat a document with HTML tags, based on formatting codes used by the word processing program in which the document was created. *See also* tag (definition 3), Web page.

HTML extensions *n.* A feature or setting that is an extension to the formal HTML specification. Extensions may not be supported by all Web browsers, but they may be used widely by Web authors. An example of an extension is marquee scrolling text.

HTML page *n.* *See* Web page.

HTML server control *n.* An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.HtmlControls namespace. An HTML server control maps directly to an HTML element and is declared on an ASP.NET page as an HTML element marked by a runat=server attribute. In contrast to Web server controls, HTML server controls do not have an <asp:ControlName> tag prefix. *See also* Web server control.

HTML source *n.* *See* source (definition 2).

HTML source file *n.* *See* source (definition 2).

HTML tag *n.* *See* tag (definition 3).

HTML validation service *n.* A service used to confirm that a Web page uses valid HTML according to the latest standard and/or that its hyperlinks are valid. An HTML validation service can catch small syntactical errors in HTML coding as well as deviations from the HTML standards. *See also* HTML.

HTTP *n.* Acronym for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol**. The protocol used to carry requests from a browser to a Web server and to transport pages from Web servers back to the requesting browser. Although HTTP is almost universally used on the Web, it is not an especially secure protocol.

HTTPd *n.* Acronym for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon**. A small, fast HTTP server that was available free from NCSA. HTTPd was the predecessor for Apache. *Also called:* HTTP Daemon. *See also* Apache, HTTP server, NCSA (definition 1).

HTTP Daemon *n.* *See* HTTPd.

HTTP Next Generation *n.* *See* HTTP-NG.

HTTP-NG *n.* Acronym for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol Next Generation**. A standard under development by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for improving performance and enabling the addition of features such as security. Whereas the current version of HTTP establishes a connection each time a request is made, HTTP-NG will set up one connection (which consists of separate channels for control information and data) for an entire session between a particular client and a particular server.

HTTPS *n.* 1. Acronym for **Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure**. A variation of HTTP that provides for encryption and transmission through a secure port. HTTPS was devised by Netscape and allows HTTP to run over a security mechanism known as SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). *See also* HTTP, SSL. 2. Web server software for Windows NT. Developed by the European Microsoft Windows NT Academic Centre (EMWAC) at the University of Edinburgh,

upload² *vb.* To transfer a copy of a file from a local computer to a remote computer. *Compare* download.

UPnP *n.* Acronym for **Universal Plug and Play**. A Microsoft initiative which prompted the creation of the UPnP Forum for interconnecting computers, appliances, networks, and services. UPnP extends conventional Plug and Play to include devices connected to networks. It allows peripheral devices to discover and connect to other devices and to enumerate the characteristics of those devices. UPnP is intended to be an element of home networking, in which PCs, appliances, and the services they provide are linked together.

UPnP Device Architecture *n.* A specification developed by the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Forum that defines the structure of UPnP networking. The UPnP Device Architecture, formerly known as the DCP Framework, provides information about discovery, description, control, eventing, and presentation in a UPnP network. *See also* UPnP networking.

UPnP Forum *n.* A consortium of companies and individuals that oversees Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) specifications; protocols, logos, sample implementations, test suites, white papers, and other UPnP-related efforts. *See also* UPnP, UPnP Device Architecture, UPnP networking.

UPnP networking *n.* The peer-to-peer networking of intelligent machines, appliances, wireless devices, computers, and other devices according to the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Device Architecture. UPnP networking uses control points, devices, services, and protocols including GENA, SOAP, SSDP, standard TCP/IP, and other Internet protocols. *See also* UPnP Device Architecture.

uppercase *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by capital letters. *Compare* lowercase.

upper memory area *n.* *See* UMA (definition 1).

upper memory block *n.* *See* UMB.

UPS *n.* Acronym for **uninterruptible power supply**. A device, connected between a computer (or other electronic equipment) and a power source (usually an outlet receptacle), that ensures that electrical flow to the computer is not interrupted because of a blackout and, in most cases, protects the computer against potentially damaging events, such as power surges and brownouts. All UPS units are equipped with a battery and a loss-of-power sensor; if the sensor detects a loss of power, it switches over to the battery so that the user has time to save his or her work and shut off the computer. *See also* blackout, brownout.

upstream¹ *n.* The direction in which information is delivered from a client to a (Web) server. *Compare* downstream¹.

upstream² *adj.* 1. The location of a server in relation to another server. *Compare* downstream² (definition 1). 2. The direction in which data moves *from* an individual computer *to* the remote network. With certain communications technologies, such as ADSL, cable modems, and high-speed 56-Kbps modems, data flows upstream more slowly than downstream. For example, a 56-Kbps modem can deliver data at a 56-Kbps maximum only downstream; upstream, it delivers data at either 28.8 or 33.6 Kbps. *Compare* downstream² (definition 2).

uptime *n.* The amount or percentage of time a computer system or associated hardware is functioning and available for use. *Compare* downtime.

upward-compatible *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a computer product, especially software, designed to perform adequately with other products that are expected to become widely used in the foreseeable future. The use of standards and conventions makes upward compatibility easier to achieve.

urban legend *n.* A widely distributed story that remains in circulation in spite of the fact that it is not true. Many urban legends have been floating around the Internet for other online services for years, including the request for cards for the sick boy in England (he's long since recovered and grown up), the cookie or cake recipe that costs \$250 (it's a myth), and the Good Times or Penn State virus, which will infect your computer when you open an e-mail message (it does not exist). *See also* Good Times virus.

URC *n.* *See* Uniform Resource Citation.

URI *n.* *See* Uniform Resource Identifier.

URL *n.* Acronym for **Uniform Resource Locator**. An address for a resource on the Internet. URLs are used by Web browsers to locate Internet resources: A URL specifies the protocol to be used in accessing the resource (such as http: for a World Wide Web page or ftp: for a file on a remote site), the name of the server on which the resource is located (such as //www.whitehouse.gov), and, optionally, the path to a resource (such as an HTML document on a Web server). *See also* FTP¹ (definition 1), HTML (definition 1), server (definition 2), virtual path (definition 1), Web browser.

URN *n.* *See* Uniform Resource Name.

usable *adj.* Of, pertaining to, and adaptability with which a task is performed. A high degree of usability implies a high degree of usability implies simplicity, freedom from bugs, and generally involve unnecessarily complicated procedures.

usage analysis *n.* Data collected about the use of a site is being used, such as visits to each page was visited, and the time spent on each page.

USB *n.* Acronym for **universal serial bus**. A standard with a data transfer rate of 12 Mbps for connecting peripherals to a computer. It can connect up to 127 peripherals, such as drives, printers, modems, mice, and keyboards, through a single, general-purpose bus. It is designed by daisy chaining peripherals to support the ability to add new devices and the ability to reconfigure new devices without having to shut down and restart the computer (plugging). USB was developed by Intel, IBM, Microsoft, NEC, and Northern Data. It is compatible with DEC's ACCESS.bus for low-speed devices. *See also* bus, daisy chain, hot plug, peripheral. *Compare* ACCESS.bus.

U.S. Department of Defense *n.* The United States government. The department developed ARPANET, the origin of the Internet, through its Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). *See also* ARPANET.

Usenet or UseNet or USENET *n.* A system of UNIX systems that has a decentralized structure and is used as a bulletin board system for discussion groups. Usenet, which is distributed over the Internet (although Usenet predates the Internet), consists of thousands of newsgroups, each devoted to a specific topic. Users can post messages and read messages in these newsgroups in a manner similar to BBSs. Usenet was originally developed by UUCP (UNIX-to-UNIX Copy) software; that method remains in use, but more modern methods, such as NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol), are more commonly used. *See also* Usenet, newsgroup, newsreader, NNTP.

Usenet User List *n.* A list maintained by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology that contains the e-mail address of everyone who has posted to Usenet.

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